

GLOSSARY

AC

active component

ACR

armored cavalry regiment

ADA

air defense artillery

AFSOF

Air Force special operations forces

agility

the ability of friendly forces to act faster than the enemy

AI

air interdiction

alliance

the result of formal agreements between two or more nations for broad, long-term objectives

AMC

United States Army Materiel Command

AMOPES

Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System

anticipation

the ability to avoid surprise as operations unfold mental and physical adjustments as a result of monitoring operations and determining future actions

antiterrorism

defensive measures to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorism

AO

area of operation

AOR

area of responsibility

ARCENT

Army component to Central Command

area defense

denying the enemy access to designated terrain for a specific time to retain ground using a combination of defensive positions and small, mobile reserves

area of operations

a geographical area assigned to an Army commander by a higher commander-an AO has lateral and rear boundaries which usually define it within a larger joint geographical area

ARFOR

Army forces headquarters

Army force

that force provided by the Army service component to the joint force commander for the conduct of joint operations

Army service component commander

the commander of the Army component in support of a theater commander, combatant commander, or joint force commander. The ASCC is responsible for preparing, maintaining, training, equipping, administering, and supporting Army forces assigned to unified and specified commands. The ASCC normally advises the combatant or subordinate unified commander on the proper employment of the forces of the Army component. The ASCC is normally not a part of the joint force staff.

ARSOF

Army special operations forces

ASCC

Army service component commander; Army service component command

ASI

all-source intelligence

assured communications

the certainty of priority electronic transmission capability when needed throughout the strategic, operational, and tactical areas of operations

audacity

bold action in concert with calculation of risk

AWACS

airborne warning and control system

battle

a series of related tactical engagements

battle command

the art of battle decision making, leading, and motivating soldiers and their organizations into action to accomplish missions. Includes visualizing current state and future state, then formulating concepts of operations to get from one to the other at least cost. Also includes assigning missions; prioritizing and allocating resources; selecting the critical time and place to act; and knowing how and when to make adjustments during the fight.

battle damage assessment

the process of determining the essential tactical reconstitution requirements for an attrited unit; the process of determining the combat effectiveness of the enemy after engagement by friendly force

battlefield framework

an area of geographical and operational responsibility established by the commander; it provides a way to visualize how he will employ his forces; it helps him relate his forces to one another and to the enemy in time, space, and purpose

battlefield operating systems

the major functions performed by the force on the battlefield to successfully execute Army operations (battles and engagements) in order to accomplish military objectives directed by the operational commander; they include maneuver, fire support, air defense, command and control, intelligence, mobility and survivability, and combat service support

battle space

components determined by the maximum capabilities of a unit to acquire and dominate the enemy; includes areas beyond the AO; it varies over time according to how the commander positions his assets.

BDA

battle damage assessment

BDAR

battle damage assessment and repair

BOS

battlefield operating systems

branch

a contingency plan (an option built into the basic plan) for changing the disposition, orientation, or direction of movement of the force

C²

command and control

C³CM

command, control, and communications countermeasures

C³I

command, control, communications, and intelligence

C³IC

coalition, coordination communications, and integration center

CA

civil affairs

campaign

a series of related military operations designed to achieve one or more strategic objectives within a given time and space

CENTAG

Central Army Group (NATO)

center of gravity

the hub of all power and movement upon which everything depends; that characteristic, capability, or location from which enemy and friendly forces derive their freedom of action, physical strength, or the will to fight

CINC

commander-in-chief

CJCS

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJTF

commander, joint task force

close operations

offensive or defensive operations where forces are in immediate contact with the enemy

coalition

an *ad hoc* agreement between two or more nations for a common action

COCOM

combatant command

combat service support

the focus of logistics at the tactical level of war; the synchronization of essential functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain soldiers and their weapon systems in an area of operations; includes but is not limited to that support rendered by service support troops to arm, fuel, fix, move, man, and sustain soldiers and their equipment

combatant commander

a commander of one of the unified or specified commands established by the President

combatting terrorism

actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum

combined arms

application of several arms, such as infantry, armor, artillery, and aviation

combined operation

an operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission

commander's intent

a concise expression of the purpose of an operation, a description of the desired end state, and the way in which the posture of that goal facilitates transition to future operations

communications zone

the rear part of the theater of war or theater of operations that contains the lines of communications, theater logistics bases, forward operating bases, and other agencies required for the immediate support and maintenance of the field forces; extends back to the CONUS base

COMMZ

communications zone

concept of logistics support

a verbal or graphic statement, in broad outline, of a commander's assumptions or intent in regard to the logistics support to be provided to an operation or campaign; always developed concurrently and closely integrated with a companion concept of operations

conflict

the period characterized by confrontation and the need to engage in hostilities other than to secure strategic objectives

conflict termination

the process and period during which military forces transition from active combat operations to postconflict activities and from postconflict activities to redeployment

constraint

limitations placed on the command by a higher command. Constraints restrict freedom of action for planning a mission by stating what must be done.

CONUS

continental United States

counterattack

an attack with a reserve or lightly committed forward element that is launched after the enemy begins its attack, after the commander has identified the enemy's effort, or when a resolute defense creates an assailable enemy flank

counterterrorism

offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism

CRC

control and reporting center

crisis response forces

AC and RC CONUS-based units, including forward-presence units, trained and configured to deploy anywhere in the world, based on the unit's deployability posture

CS

combat support

CSS

combat service support

culmination

the point in time and space when the attacker's combat power no longer exceeds that of the defender or when the defender no longer has the capability to defend successfully

CZ

combat zone; that area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations forward of the army rear area boundary

DA

Department of the Army

DAO

defense attache office

decisive force

applying overwhelming forces to fight and win quickly with minimum casualties

decisive point

a point, usually geographical in nature, that, when retained, provides a commander with a marked advantage over his opponent. Decisive points could also include other physical elements such as enemy formations, command posts, and communications nodes

deep operations

operations designed in depth to secure advantages in later engagements, protect the current close fight, and defeat the enemy more rapidly by denying freedom of action and disrupting or destroying the coherence and tempo of its operations

deliberate attack

fully synchronized operations that employ the effects of every available asset against the enemy's defense

demobilization

the act of returning the force and materiel to a pre-mobilization posture or to some other approved posture; also involves returning the mobilized portion of the industrial base to peacetime conditions

demonstration

a show of force in an area where a decision is not sought, made with the aim of deceiving the enemy as to the true intentions of the attack

deployment

the relocation of forces to desired areas of operations; the movement of forces within areas of operations

distribution system

that complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units

doctrine

fundamental principles by which military forces guide their actions in support of national objectives. Doctrine is authoritative but requires judgement in application

DOD

Department of Defense

dominant user concept

the concept whereby the service that is the principal consumer will have the responsibility for supporting all using services

EAC

echelons above corps

EAD

echelons above division

early reinforcement forces

primarily AC divisions (CONUS- and OCONUS-based) and associated EAD and EAC support elements (both AC and RC). RC round-out and round-up brigades are available to add combat power to AC divisions designated as early reinforcement forces

electronic warfare

military actions including a. electronic attack—the use of either electromagnetic or directed energy to degrade, neutralize, or destroy an enemy's combat capability; b. electronic protection—those actions taken to protect personnel, facilities, and equipment from any

effects of friendly or enemy employment of electronic warfare, c. electronic warfare support—those actions tasked by an operational commander to search for, intercept, identify, and locate sources of radiated electromagnetic energy for the purpose of immediate threat recognition

EMP

electromagnetic pulse

engagement

small, tactical conflicts, usually between opposing maneuver forces

envelopment

an offensive maneuver in which the main attacking force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives in the enemy's rear

EPW

enemy prisoner of war

ESAF

El Salvadorian Armed Forces

EW

electronic warfare

exploitation

the attacker's extension of destruction of the defending force by maintaining offensive pressure

FAAD

forward area air defense

feint

a spoiling attack designed to divert the enemy's attention from the main effort

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FID

foreign internal defense

field services

logistical soldier sustainment functions such as food preparation, water purification, bakery, clothing and light textile repair, laundry and bath, airdrop and parachute rigging, and mortuary affairs

FM

field manual

FMLN

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (El Salvador)

FMSP

Foreign Military Sales Program

follow-on reinforcement units

primarily National Guard divisions, brigades, and associated EAD and EAC support elements that are trained and deployed for protracted operations. These forces include units that replace or augment forward-presence units that have deployed to other regions for protracted operations

force projection

the movement of military forces from CONUS or a theater in response to requirements of war or operations other than war. Force-projection operations extend from mobilization and deployment of forces, to redeployment to CONUS or home theater, to subsequent demobilization

forward-presence units

those US active component forces and reserve forces assigned or deployed overseas in a specific theater

FORSCOM

United States Forces Command

FRAGPLAN

fragmentary plan

fratricide

the employment of friendly weapons and munitions with the intent to kill the enemy or destroy his equipment or facilities, which results in unforeseen and unintentional death or injury to friendly personnel

friction

the accumulation of chance errors, unexpected difficulties, enemy actions, and confusion of battle

FSSG

First Service Support Group (USMC)

full-dimensional operations

the application of all capabilities available to an Army commander to accomplish his mission decisively and at the least cost across the full range of possible operations

GMR

graduated mobilization response

hasty attack

result of a meeting engagement—launched with the forces at hand and with minimum preparation to destroy the enemy before he is able to concentrate or establish a defense

health services

the logistical function of promoting, improving, conserving, or restoring the mental or physical well-being of military personnel

HIMAD

high-to-medium altitude air defense

host nation support

civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, times of crisis, emergencies, or war; assistance provided during war is based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations

humanitarian assistance

assistance provided by DOD forces, as directed by appropriate authority, in the aftermath of natural or man-made disasters to help reduce conditions that present a serious threat to life and property; assistance provided by US forces is limited in scope and duration and is designed to supplement efforts of civilian authorities who have primary responsibility for providing such assistance

HUMINT

human intelligence

IMETP

International Military Education and Training Program

infrastructure

all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support or control of military forces

initiative

the ability to set or change the terms of battle; implies an offensive spirit

intelligence

the product resulting from collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas

intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield

a systematic and continuous process that describes the tactical environment and the effects of that environment on operations and what the enemy can accomplish

interdiction

actions to divert, disrupt, delay, or destroy the enemy before it can affect friendly forces

in-transit visibility

the immediate availability of data pertaining to the location of materiel in-transit from the provider to the requester

IPB

intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield

ITEP

intelligence and tactical exploitation processor

JFC

joint force commander

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JFLCC

joint force land component commander

JFSOCC

joint force special operations component commander

JOA

joint operations area

joint task force

a force composed of assigned or attached elements of two or more services and constituted by appropriate authority for a specific or limited purpose or missions of short duration

JOPES

Joint Operations Planning and Execution System

JSCP

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

JSOA

joint special operations area

J-STARS

joint surveillance and target attack radar system

JTF

joint task force

JZ

joint zone; an area established for the purpose of permitting friendly surface, air, and subsurface forces to operate simultaneously

LA

Los Angeles

LC

line of contact

LD

line of departure

liaison

that contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action

line of operation

a directional orientation that connects the force with its base of operations and its objective

lines of communication

all the routes (land, water, and air) that connect an operating military force with a base of operations and along which supplies and military forces move

LOC

lines of communication

LOGCAP

Logistics Civil Augmentation Program

logistics

the process of planning and executing the movement and sustainment of forces in the execution of military operations. Logistics includes the design, development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; the acquisition, preparation, maintenance, equipping, movement, and health service support of personnel; the acquisition or furnishing of services and the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities. Logistics is an overarching function that must encompass the range of military operations. At the tactical level, logistics focuses on the traditional CSS functions of arming, fixing, fueling, manning, moving, and sustaining soldiers

logistics bases

a principal or supplementary base of support a locality containing installations that provide logistics or other support

logistics-over-the-shore operations

The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities

logistics preparation of the theater

actions taken to optimize the means (force structure, resources, and strategic lift) of logistically supporting the commander's plan

LOTS

logistics-over-the-shore

LZ

landing zone

major operation

the coordinated actions of large forces in a single phase of a campaign. A major operation could contain a number of battles or could be a single, critical battle

MARFOR

Marine Corps forces

materiel management

the supervision of supplies and equipment throughout strategic-, operational-, and tactical-level areas of operation

METL

mission-essential task list

METT-T

mission, enemy, troops, terrain and weather, and time available

METL

mission-essential task list

METT-T

mission, enemy, troops, time and weather, and time available

MI

military intelligence

MLRS

multiple-launch rocket system

MMC

materiel management center

mobile defense

employing a combination of fire and maneuver, offense, defense, and delay to destroy the enemy and defeat his attack

mobilization

the process by which the Armed Forces or a portion thereof is brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency; includes activating all or part of the RC, as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel

modular units

units comprised of multiple capabilities; depending on the requirement, modules can be added or subtracted from the unit or force package

movement control

the planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and freight movements over LOCs

MSR

main supply route

nation assistance

diplomatic, economic, informational, and military cooperation between the US and the government of another nation, with the objective of promoting internal development and the growth of sustainable institutions within that nation. This corrects conditions that cause human suffering and improves the quality of life of the nation's people

national industrial base

the private and government production and maintenance capacity that could be used to manufacture and repair items required by the military services

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NAVFOR

Naval forces

NBC

nuclear, biological, chemical

NCA

National Command Authorities

NEO

noncombatant evacuation operations

noncombatant evacuation operations

operations that relocate threatened civilian noncombatants from locations in a foreign country or host nation. These operations normally involve US citizens whose lives are in danger. They may also include selected host nation natives and third country nationals

NSW

Naval Special Warfare

obj

objective

OCONUS

outside the continental United States

operational art

the employment of military forces to attain strategic goals through the design, organization, integration, and execution of battles and engagements into campaigns and major operations. In war, operational art determines when, where, and for what purpose major forces will fight over time

operations in depth

the totality of the commander's operations against the enemy—composed of deep, close, and rear operations which are usually conducted simultaneously in a manner that appears as one continuous operation against the enemy

operations other than war

military activities during peacetime and conflict that do not necessarily involve armed clashes between two organized forces

operational operating systems

the major functions performed by joint and combined operations forces to successfully execute campaigns and major operations in a theater or area of operations; these systems include movement and maneuver, fires, intelligence, protection, command and control and support

OPCON

operational control

OPSEC

operations security

overwhelming combat power

the ability to bring together, in combination, sufficient force to ensure success and deny the enemy any chance of escape or effective retaliation

PDF

Panamanian Defense Force

peace building

postconflict diplomatic and military action to identify and support structures that tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into combat

peace enforcement

military intervention to forcefully restore peace between belligerents who may be engaged in combat

peacekeeping

operations using military forces and/or civilian personnel, at the request of the parties to a dispute, to help supervise a cease-fire agreement and/or separate the parties

peacemaking

the diplomatic process or military actions to gain an end to disputes

peacetime

the period when the United States influences world events through actions that routinely occur between nations

PL

phase line

POD

port of debarkation

POE

port of embarkation

POL

petroleum, oils, and lubricants

port of debarkation

an aerial or seaport within the theater of operations where the strategic transportation of forces is completed; it may not be the force's final destination

port of embarkation

an air or sea terminal at which troops, units, military-sponsored personnel, unit equipment, and materiel are boarded or loaded

postconflict activities

those operations other than war that are conducted in the period following conflict and the cessation of active combat activities focused on restoring order and minimizing confusion following the operation, reestablishing the host nation infrastructure, preparing forces for redeployment, and continuing presence to allow other elements of national power to achieve overall strategic aims

power projection

the ability of the nation to apply all or some of the instruments of national power—diplomatic, economic, informational, or military—to respond to crisis, to contribute to deterrence, and to enhance regional stability

principles of war

the enduring bedrock of Army doctrine that provides general guidance for the conduct of war at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels

PSRC

presidential selected reserve call-up

PSYOP

psychological operations

pursuit

an attack with the purpose of annihilating the enemy once his resistance has broken down completely and he is fleeing the battlefield

PZ

pickup zone

raid

a limited-objective attack into enemy territory for the specific purpose of gaining and holding ground

RC

reserve components

rear operations

operations that assist in providing freedom of action and continuity of operations, logistics, and battle command. Their primary purposes are to sustain the current close and deep fights and to posture the force for further operations

reconstitution

at the strategic level, those functions and activities required to restore the Army's capability to respond to any mission across the full range of possible operations. At the operational and tactical levels, reconstitution consists of extraordinary actions that commanders plan and implement to restore units to a desired level of combat effectiveness commensurate with mission requirements and available resources

reconstitution units

forces in addition to those in the active and reserve component base force; these forces are created to deter an emerging global threat from competing militarily with the United States and, should such deterrence fail, to provide a global warfighting capability. Reconstitution forces may be composed of regeneration assets, industrial/technology base assets, and manpower assets

requirements determination

the process of deciding what is essential to support a strategy, campaign, or operation

restraint

limitations dated on the command that prohibit a command from doing something

retrograde operation

a maneuver to the rear or away from the enemy to improve a situation or prevent a worse situation from occurring

ROE

rules of engagement

RPV

remotely piloted vehicle

RISTA

reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition

rules of engagement

directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which US forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other encountered forces

SACEUR

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

SARF

Saudi Arabia Redistribution Facility

SATP

Security Assistance Training Program

SEAD

suppression of enemy air defenses

SEAL

sea-air-land

security assistance

groups of programs authorized by the *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961*, as amended, and the *Arms Export Control Act of 1976*, as amended, or other related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services, by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives

sequel

major operations that follow an initial major operation. Plans for sequels are based on the possible outcome—victory, stalemate, or defeat—of the current operation

simultaneous operations

two or more campaigns and complementary operations or activities within those campaigns occurring concurrently within the same theater

SOF

special operations forces

specified command

a command with a broad, continuing mission under a single commander and normally composed of forces from only one service

spoiling attack

an attack from a defensive posture to disrupt an expected enemy attack. A spoiling attack attempts to strike the enemy while he is most vulnerable—during his preparations for attack in assembly areas and attack positions—or while he is on the move prior to crossing the line of departure

split-based logistics

dividing logistics management functions so that only those functions absolutely necessary are deployed, allowing some management functions to be accomplished from CONUS or another theater

spt

support

strategic mobility

transportation actions using national assets, both military and civilian, in support of a force-projection mission

strategy

the art and science of employing the armed forces and other elements of national power during peace, conflict, and war to secure national security objectives

supply discipline

command responsibility to identify and redistribute excess materiel, observe senior commander's priorities, and ensure subordinates operate within the legal boundaries of the logistics system

supporting attack

an attack designed to hold the enemy in position, to conceal the location of the main attack, to prevent him from reinforcing the elements opposing the main effort, and/or to cause him to commit his reserves prematurely at an indecisive location

synchronization

the ability to focus resources and activities in time and space to produce maximum relative combat power at the decisive point

TACON

tactical control

tactics

the art and science of employing available means to win battles and engagements

TAV

total asset visibility

tempo

the rate of military action; controlling or altering that rate is a necessary means to initiative; all military operations alternate between action and pauses as opposing forces battle one another and fight friction to mount and execute operations at the time and place of their choosing

tenets

a basic truth held by an organization; the fundamental tenets of Army operations doctrine describe the characteristics of successful operations

TEWT

tactical exercise without troops

TPFDD

time-phased force and deployment data

TPFDL

time-phased force deployment list

total asset visibility

the immediate availability of data pertaining to the location of materiel in storage or in transit from the provider to the requester

total mission awareness

the ability of commanders at all levels to consider everything that affects their operation-applies to operations other than war and war

UAV

unmanned aerial vehicle

UK

United Kingdom

UN

United Nations

UNAAF

Unified Action Armed Forces

unity of effort

coordination and cooperation among all forces, not necessarily part of the same command structure toward a commonly recognized objective

unified command

a command with abroad, continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more services

US

United States

USCENTCOM

United States Central Command

USCINCENT

commander-in-chief, United States Central Command

USCINCPAC

commander-in-chief, United States Pacific Command

USCINCSO

commander-in-chief, United States Southern Command

USEUCOM

United States European Command

USFK

United States Forces Korea

USMC

United States Marine Corps

USSOCOM

United States Special Operations Command

USSOUTHCOM

United States Southern Command

USSPACECOM

United States Space Command

versatility

the ability of units to meet diverse challenges, shift focus, tailor forces, and move from one role or mission to another rapidly and efficiently

war

a state of open and declared armed hostile conflict between political units such as states or nations; may be limited or general in nature

weapons of mass destruction

weapons that through use or the threat of use can cause large-scale shifts in objectives, phases, and courses of action